

REZNIK, I.

USSR/Engineering
Automobiles
Trucks - Performance

Oct 48

"A Few Observations on the GAZ-51 Automobile," N. Tyutin, I. Reznik, Engineers,
L P

"Avtomobil'" No 10

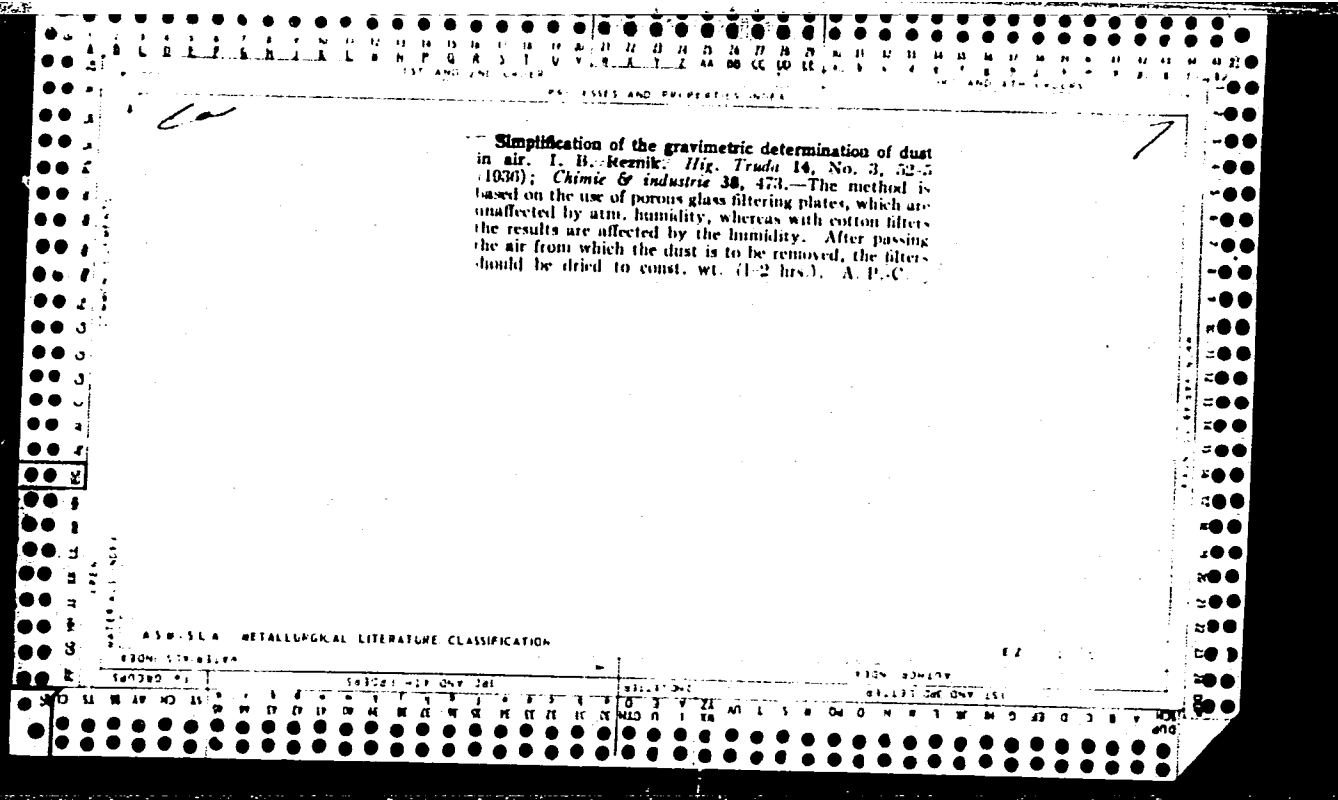
There is no doubt that the GAZ-51 is a better truck than those manufactured in foreign countries for similar purposes. Truck operates well as a unit. However, individual parts need improvement. Performance of axles, particularly for front wheels, must be improved.

PA 28/49T18

REZNIK, I.; MAKSIMOVA, I.

Foreign methods for copying and duplicating documents. Biul.
nauch.inform.; trud i zar.plata no.2:67-74 '59.
(MIRA 12:5)

(Copying processes)



REZNIK, I.B.; ASTAKHOV, Yu.I.

Using automatic control systems. Gor. zhur. no.3:30-33 Mr '62.
(MIRA 15:7)

1. Glavnyy energetik Achisayskogo polimetallichesкого kombinata
(for Reznik). 2. Zamestitel' glavnogo energetika Achisayskogo
polimetallichesкого kombinata (for Astakhov).
(Achisay region--Mining engineering---Equipment and supplies)
(Automatic control)

RODNEY, L.D.; YEMDOXINSKO, A.I.

Ways of replacing coke by natural gas in shaft furnace smelting
of oxidized nickel ores. TSvet.net. 38 no.7:36-40, 51 '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

REZNIK, I.D.; LYUMKIS, S.Ye.; TUMASOV, V.F.

Investigating the movement of molten slags by means of tracers.
TSvetl'met. 36 no.3:21-25 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:5)
(Slag) (Radioisotopes--Industrial applications)

REZNIK, I.D.; BULGAKOV, V.I.; SAZHENOV, M.K.

Measuring waste gas temperatures for the automatic control of the
speed of pallet movements in sintering machines. TSvet.met. 35
no.2:29-36 F :62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Sintering) (Automatic control)

YEVDOKIMENKO, A.I.; ZABEREZHNYI, I.I.; RAFALOVICH, I.M.; REZNIK, I.D.;
Prinimali uchastiye: SHERMAN, B.P.; KUDRIN, A.N.; GALITSKIY, I.M.;
SERPOV, V.I.; VOROB'YEV, V.A.; STEPANOV, A.S.; RODIONOVA, N.M.;
BUNTOVNIKOV, A.S.; YEVDOKIMOVA, L.Ye.

Air blast preheating for shaft furnaces. Tsvet. met. 33 no.10:12-
20 o '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po tsvetnym metallam (for Yevdokimenko, Zaberezhnyy, Rafalovich, Reznik, Rodionova, Buntovnikov, Yevdokimova).
2. Yuzhno-Ural'skiy nikel'nyy zavod (for Sherman, Kudrin, Galitskiy, Serpov, Vorob'yev, Stepanov).
(Air preheaters)
(Metallurgical furnaces--Equipment and supplies)

REZNIK, I.D.; KRUGIYAKOVA, M.S.

Causes of the uncontrollability of matte composition in the shaft
furnace smelting of oxidized nickel ores with gypsum. TSvet. met.
35 no.6:80-83 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Nickel--Metallurgy)

REZNIK, I.D.; KRUGLYAKOVA, M.S.

Interaction of gypsum with metallic iron in the presence of slag
as applied to shaft furnace smelting of oxidized nickel ores.
Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.6:1237-1242 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Nickel ores) (Gypsum) (Iron)

S/136/62/000/006/004/005
E071/E435

AUTHORS: Reznik, I.D., Kruglyakova, M.S.

TITLE: On the cause of irregularity in the composition of
matte on shaft smelting of oxidized nickel ores with
gypsum

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, no.6, 1962, 80-83

TEXT: It was found difficult to control the composition of matte on smelting oxidized nickel ores with gypsum in shaft furnaces. According to previous investigations the presence of molten slag leads to a rapid decomposition of gypsum even in a reducing atmosphere, while without slag, gypsum is fully transformed into calcium sulphide. In the present work the velocity of the interaction of calcium sulphate with metallic iron in the presence of slag (25.1% Fe, 31.9% SiO₂, 16.6% CaO, 0.1% MgO, 0.2% Al₂O₃ and < 0.1% S) in the temperature range 900 to 1000°C was investigated. The procedure consisted of heating a mixture of finely ground components in corundum crucibles in a stream of nitrogen; the SO₂ evolved was absorbed and the residue in the
Card 1/2

On the cause of irregularity ...

S/136/62/000/006/004/005
E071/E435

crucible analysed for sulphide and sulphate sulphur. In the absence of slag, sulphate sulphur rapidly reduced to sulphide; the presence of slag slowed down the reaction but the removal of sulphur with gas was insignificant. The proportion of metallic iron present in the mixture had a decisive influence on the transfer of sulphur into the sulphide form. In the presence of slag and an insufficient proportion of iron, up to 47% of sulphur is removed as the gas SO₂. If there was an excess of iron (in respect of equation: $\text{CaSO}_4 + 4\text{Fe} = \text{CaS} + 4\text{FeO}$) all sulphur transformed into sulphide. The following mechanism of sulphidization is postulated: gypsum mainly decomposes with the evolution of SO₂ which, together with elementary sulphur, is absorbed by iron, reduced to metallic and ferrous forms. On the basis of this mechanism a number of features of shaft smelting of oxidized nickel ores with gypsum are explained. There are 2 figures.

Card 2/2

SOV/136-59-7-6/20

AUTHORS: Reznik, I.D., Yevdokimenko, A.I., Zaberezhnyy, I.I.,
Sherman, B.P., Kudrin, A.N., Serpov, V.I., Petrov, L.K.

TITLE: Shaft Smelting of Sintered Oxidized Nickel Ores With
Hot Blast

PERIODICAL: Tsvetanye metally, 1959, Nr 7, pp 30-36 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The use of hot blast in shaft smelting in non-ferrous metallurgy is comparatively recent. The authors describe production experiments made by the kombinat (combine) Yuzhuralnikel' together with Gintsvetmet and Gipronikel'. Aside from the authors the following participated in the work. From Yuzhuralnikel': S. Ye. Lyumkis, M.M. Zolkina, A.G. Ushakov, V.T. Gritskova, U.D. Shaymukhambetov, N.V. Sukhin, I.S. Firiyago, V.I. Mannanikov; from Gintsvetmet: A.S. Buntovnikov, M.S. Kruglyakova, Yu. N. Skvortsov, L.I. Yevdokimova; from Gipronikel': N.P. Malyk, Ye. M. Simonov, N.N. Sin'ko, A.N. Derevnin. The furnace used had a cross section in the tuyere zone of 7.2 m² and a width of 2m; stack height was 8 m and the slit tuyeres dipped at 15°.

Card 1/3

SOV/136-59-7-6/20

Shaft Smelting of Sintered Oxidized Nickel Ores With Hot Blast

Blast heating was provided by a specially designed oil-fired heater. Suitable instrumentation was provided. The experiments were conducted as during a previous investigation (Ref 4) on the same furnace; a parallel investigation of stack processes was carried out (Ref 5). Blast temperatures of 190, 300 and 400°C were used, the furnace working smoothly (Fig 1 shows the blast-pressure chart) and without difficulties. Compared with cold-blast operation on the same furnace a coke saving of 28.9% was obtained by blast heating to 300°C; allowing for the oil used in the blast heater the economy was 15.2% by weight, 11.5% if the difference in calorific value of oil and coke is taken into account. Fig 2 shows that top gas composition is best at 300°C. This temperature is also close to the optimum for fuel economy (Fig 3) and smelting and coke burning rates (Fig 4). The authors conclude that the tests have shown that blast heating should be introduced into practice. They recommend that oil- or gas-fired blast heaters should be designed, and that the development of methods for blast heating using the heat

Card 2/3

SOV/136-59-7-6/20

Shaft Smelting of Sintered Oxidized Nickel Ores With Hot Blast

contents of slags and top gases should be accelerated.
There are 4 figures, 2 tables and 5 references, 4 of
which are Soviet and 1 French.

ASSOCIATION: Gintsvetmet (I. D. Reznik, A. I. Yevdokimenko, I.I. Zaberezhnyy);
Kombinat (Combine) Yuzhuralnikel' (B. P. Sherman, A. N. Kudrin,
V. I. Serpov); Gipronikel' (L. K. Petrov)

Card 3/3

SOV/136-58-8-20/27

AUTHOR: Reznik, I.D.

TITLE: ~~Measurement of the Humidity of Gases from the Sintering~~
of Oxidized Nickel Ores. (Izmereniye vlazhnosti gazov
pri spekanii okislennykh nikelovykh rud).

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1958, Nr.8, pp.75-76 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author presents and discusses experimental results on the humidity of sintering gases additional to those in the article written by him in collaboration with P.I. Voskresenskiy and M.S. Kruglyakova, and published in "Tsvetnyye Metally", 1958, Nr.7. He gives two sets of curves (Fig.1) showing the changes with sintering time of the suction, temperature and humidity of the windbox gases for the sintering of oxidized nickel ores, one set being for an air flow rate of $23.0 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2/\text{min}$. and the other for one of 38.3 . The author concludes that the effect of moisture in reducing the bed resistance and thereby increasing sintering speed is indirect - through reduction of the high temperature zone; heating the charge to give windbox temperature over $55-60^\circ\text{C}$ also

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SOV/136-58-8-20/27

Measurement of the Humidity of Gases from the Sintering of Oxidized Nickel Ores.

accelerates sintering by increasing their drying-power in the early stages. There is 1 figure.

1. Nickel ores--Sintering 2. Gases--Temperature factors 3. Gases
--Moisture content 4. Humidity--Measurement

Card 2/2

137-58-4-6808

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4, p 70 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Reznik, I. D.

TITLE: Magnetite Action on the Cobalt Losses With Slags (Vliyaniye magnetita na poteri kobal'ta so shlakami)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Gos. n. -i. in-t tsvetn. met., 1957, Nr 13, pp 249-267

ABSTRACT. Laboratory melts show that increase in magnetite (M) in a charge causes sulfides (S) of Fe and Co to undergo more complete oxidation, while the matte (Ma) yield and extraction of Co in the Ma decline. Oxidation of sulfides in the melt by magnetite proceeds particularly violently at $> 1300^{\circ}$. Any M remaining in the products of melts performed at $1200-1380^{\circ}$ does not affect the distribution of the Co among the slags. Sulfidation of $\text{CoO} \cdot \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ and $\text{CoO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2$ occurs in the melt to the same degree, which is probably explained by the presence of the Co as ions. Running of converter slags with addition of SiO_2 makes it possible partially to dissociate the M. Up to 7% of all the Co went into the Ma from slags containing 0.1-1.1% Co, but Ma did not precipitate from lean slags. The Ma yield rises in a reducing

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137-58-4-6808

Magnetite Action on the Cobalt Losses With Slags

atmosphere due to the partial reduction of Fe and Co oxides, and the extraction of Fe and Co in the Ma rises. The presence of metallic Fe increases the extraction of Co in Ma.

Ye. Z.

1. Melts--Processes 2. Cobalt--Reduction 3. Magnetite--Applications

Card 2/2

REZNIK, I. D.

Distr: 4E2c

V. Bazilevskii, V. M., Istrin, M. A., Bartashev, I. L.,
Lyubalina, S. I., and Reznik, I. D.: Vtorichnye tsvetnyye
metally (spravochnik). chast' III. Metallurgiya medi i
svintsa (Secondary Nonferrous Metals (Handbook). Part
III. Metallurgy of Copper and Lead. Moscow: Metal-
lurgizdat, 1957. 64 pp. r.16, k.60. Reviewed in
Tsvetnaya Metallurgiya 30, No. 8, 82-3 (1957).

PM

REZNIK, I.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; TARKHOV, N.G., inzh.; RAGULINA, A.T., inzh.

Smelting nickel agglomerate in an oxygen-enriched air blast.

Kislород 10 no.5:6-14 '57.

(MIRA 11:4)

(Nickel--Metallurgy)

137-58-6-11984

Translation from Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 113 (USSR)

AUTHOR Reznik, I.D.

TITLE A Comparison of Production Indices and of the Material and Thermal Balance in the Process of Shaft Smelting of Lead Sinter Sravneniye tekhnologicheskikh pokazateley, material'nykh i teplovykh balansov shakhtnoy plavki svintsovogo aglomerata.

PERIODICAL Byul. tevetn. metallurgii, 1957, Nr 22, pp 15-23

ABSTRACT A comparison of technological processes employed by two different plants in the smelting of Pb sinter.

G.S.

1. Sintered Lead--Processing 2. Lead ores--Processing
3. Lead--Production

Card 1/1

REZNIK, I.D.; VOSKRESENSKIY, P.I.; KRUGLYAKOVA, M.S.

Moisture of flue gases during the agglomeration of oxidized nickel
ores. TSvet. met. 31 no. 7:51-55 J1 '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Gintavetmet.

(Nickel--Metallurgy)

REZNIK, I.D.

Measuring the moisture of gases in sintering oxidized nickel ores.
TSvet. met. 31 no.8:75-76 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Nickel--Metallurgy)

Reznik, I. D.

137-58-5-8763

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 5, p 6, (USSR)

AUTHOR: Reznik, I. D.

TITLE: On the Sampling and Transporting of Lead Concentrates (Ob op-
robovanii i transportirovke svintsovykh kontsentratov)

PERIODICAL: Byul. tsvetn. metallurgii, 1957, Nr 10, pp 23-25

ABSTRACT: In order to eliminate manual labor during the unloading of containers, sampling, and shipping of concentrates in ore-sintering shops, as well as to provide conditions necessary for mechanization and automation of these shops, it is essential that the concentrates arriving from milling plants be dried and reduced to a granular state before being unloaded. To achieve this the plants must expand their operational process to include drying and rolling of moist concentrates and drying of the granules. If the concentrates cannot be granulated, most accurate and dependable results are achieved by means of sampling of moist concentrates as they are being charged into containers at the milling plant.
A. Sh.

1. Lead ores--Sampling 2. Lead ores--Transportation

Card 1/1

AUTHORS: Reznik, I. D., Candidate of **Technical Sciences**, 67-12-2/12
Tarkhov, N. G., Engineer, Ragulina, A. I., Engineer.

TITLE: The Smelting of a Nickel Agglomerate With an Oxygen-enriched Blast
(Plavka nikellevogo aglomerata na dut'ya obogashchennom kislородom).

PERIODICAL: Kislород, 1957, Nr 5, pp. 6 - 14 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The shaft-furnace smelting of oxidized nickel ores is characterized by the low productivity of the shaft-furnaces, the great consumption of coke and the low coefficient of the utilization of heat. With present smelting conditions the consumption of coke is 30-35% of the weight of the melted material and almost 50% of the prime cost of nickel. The reduction of the coke consumption and the simultaneous increase of the productivity of shaft-furnaces can be reached by a preheating of the blast, an increased addition of air and a more complete combustion of coke. The authors studied the possibilities of using a blast enriched with oxygen. Experimental meltings were carried out according to the Gintsvet-method in the Bronze-Brass Works in Moscow. The project of the experimental plant was carried out by "Gipronikel". The vaporization station was projected by "Giprokislород". Consultants were: A. A. Tseydler, G. Ya. Leyzerovich, V. V. Kondakov, I. M. Rafalovich. Conclusions: 1. -- Ordinary shaft-furnaces for nickel smelting can be used for a smel-

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The Smelting of a Nickel-Agglomerate With an Oxygen-enriched Blast. 67-12-2/12

ting with a blast which is enriched with oxygen up to 35% without any essential changes of their construction. 2. - In the smelting with the blast, enriched with oxygen up to 31-35%, the consumption of coke dropped to 18-23%. The savings of coke were reached because it was subjected to a more complete combustion to carbon dioxide. Also the drop of temperature as well as of the relative quantity of waste gases and water contributed to the cooling of caissons. 3. - The enrichment of the blast with oxygen increased the specific fused mass (proplav) of the agglomerate. At a content of oxygen of 31% in the blast the fused mass amounted to 131%, compared with the fused mass with air blowing, with 39% of oxygen it amounted to 177%. This was dependent on the more intensive combustion of coke and the decrease of its specific consumption. The values obtained with 39% of oxygen can not be regarded as being very exact, because of organisatory difficulties in the raw material during smelting and because of the periodic scaffolding of the charge. 4. - The increase of the fused mass and the reduction of the consumption of coke had no essential influence on the loss of nickel with the slags. The extraction of nickel in matte (v shteyn) was 75-76% on all conditions. 5. - The smelting with the oxygen blower was characterized by the drop of the signition point of the combustion of coke in the furnace as well as by the drop of the

Card 2/4

The Smelting of a Nickel Agglomerate With an Oxygen-enriched Blast. 67-12-2/12

temperature of waste gases. In the case of uninterrupted operation the temperature of the waste gases was 100°C and less; the temperature of the slag rose to 1400°C. The conditions of operating the furnaces became better. The yield of circulating products decreased to almost half of their values and was 9,6% instead of 18,1%. 6. - In the smelting with an oxygen blast of up to 39% oxygen the nickel content in matte increased from 18,1 to 21,4% and the content of cobalt increased from 0,41 to 0,57%. The content of sulfur decreased from 16,3-17,7%. The composition of the slag remained almost unchanged and only the content of magnetite decreased from 3,3 to 1,4%. The experimental smelting showed essential advantages in the use of the blast with oxygen. - Following the results obtained the decision was made to carry out industrial experiments in the "Yuzhuralnikel'" combined works. The oxygen station erected and put to work in 1956, called KT-1000, made it possible to carry on the experiments on industrial conditions. The experiments showed that a small enrichment of the blast with oxygen will be more effective with industrial plants than with small furnaces. The usefulness of the use of oxygen in shaft meltings is, at present, mainly determined by economic reasons. Approximate calculations showed that an enrichment of the blast with 25-26% of oxygen will bring about savings of prime cost due to smaller coke consumption, with a current cost of 14 Kopekes per

Card 3/4

The Smelting of a Nickel-Agglomerate With an Oxygen-enriched Blast. 67-12-2/12

1 kWh. The carrying out of the industrial experiments will make it possible to solve the question, which of the methods is more economic and more useful for the smelting - the heating of the blast or an enrichment with oxygen.

There are 4 figures, 7 tables, and 1 Slavic reference.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

1. Metallurgy 2. Furnaces-Smelting 3. Air blast-Effects

Card 4/4

REZNIK, I. D.

18 18 4E2C
 ✓ Pilot-plant smelting of nickel oxide ores with enriched blast. L. K. Petrov, I. D. Reznik, V. I. Serpov, L. I. Chermak, and B. P. Sherman. *Tekhn. Metal.* 29, No. 8, 33-5 (1956). The blast led to an expt. shaft furnace smelting Ni ores was enriched to 25.7% O₂. The typical charge was ore, coke, and gypsum. The rate of coke charge necessary for operation was decreased from 28% to 22.4% by use of the enriched blast. In addn. it was possible to increase the smelting rate from 28 tons/sq. m. of hearth to 38 tons/sq. m. Ni content of the mat also increased during the period when O₂ was used. R. W. Guard

fra RLG
 HT

BAZILEVSKIY, Viktor Mamertovich; ISTRIN, Mikhail Aleksandrovich; BARTASHEV, Ibor' Leonidovich; LYUBALINA, Soviya I'vovna; REZNIK, Iosif Davydovich; SHPAGIN, A.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; VISSARIONOV, B.G., inzhener, retsenzent; KRASHENINNIKOV, S.S., retsenzent; FEL'DMAN, I.Ye., retsenzent; YAFAYEV, L.V., retsenzent; KOMAYEVA, O.M., redaktor izdatel'stva; MIKHAYLOVA, V.V., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Secondary nonferrous metals; a reference manual] Vtorichnye tsvetnye metally; spravochnik. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii. Pt.3. [Metallurgy of copper and lead] Metallurgiya medi i svintsa. 1957. 544 p. (MLRA 10:3)
(Copper--Metallurgy) (Lead--Metallurgy)

PETROV, L.K.; REZNIK, I.D.; SERPOV, V.I.; CHERMAN, B.P.

Industrial test smelting of oxidized nickel in oxygen-enriched
air blast at the Southern Urals Nickel Combine. TSvet. met. 29
no.8:33-35 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Ural Mountain region--Nickel--Metallurgy)

REZNIK, I. D.

check
✓ Shaft furnace smelting of battery scrap. I. D. Reznik
and N. I. Zarembo. ~~Stornik Nauch. Trudov. Otdel.~~
Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Tsvetnykh Metal. 1955, No. 10,
277-92; Referat. Zhur., Met. 1956, No. 1157. — Remelting
of battery scrap contg. >80% Pb and 2-3% Sb should be
conducted at 900-1000° with the addn. of 2.5% reducer.
Shaft-furnace melting with natural draft and subsequent
processing of crude-Pb gave extn. of 84.3%; on remelt-
ing in reverberatory furnaces Pb extn. was 87.9%.
V. N. Bednarski.

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REZNIK, I.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; LYUMKIS, S.Ye.; KOVALEV, D.Ya.; TUMASOV,
V.F.; KRUGLYAKOVA, M.S.; GRITSKOVA, V.T.

Periodic process of depleting waste slags from the shaft-
furnace smelting of oxidized nickel ores with the help of
an electric hearth. Sbor. nauch. trud. Gintsvetmeta
no.23:151-163 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

REZNIK, I.D.; SHERMAN, B.P.; SOKIN, B.G.

Starting the operation of a KT-100 oxygen plant in the
Southern Urals Nickel Combine. TSvet. met. 29 no.10:34-
38 0 '56.

(MLRA 9:12)

1. Gintsvetmet Kombinat Yuzhuralinkel'.
(Ural Mountain region--Nickel--Metallurgy)
(Oxygen)

KLUSHIN, D.N.; REZNIK, I.D.; BOCHKAREV, L.M.

Prospects for using oxygen in nonferrous metallurgy. TSvet.met.
29 no.4:12-16 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Nonferrous metal industries) (Oxygen)

REZNIK, I.D., KRUGLYAKOVA, M.S.

Sulfatization of oxides of cobalt, nickel, copper and lead in
silicate melts. Sbor. nauch. trud. GINTSVETMET no.15:138-163
'59. (MIRA 14:4)

(Nonferrous metals--Metallurgy)

REZNIK, I.D.; KRUGLYAKOVA, M.S.

Laboratory investigation of the behavior of gypsum in the presence
of slag as applicable to shaft furnace smelting of oxidized nickel
ores. TSvet. met. 33 no.6:83-84 Ja '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Nickel--Metallurgy)

REZNIK, I. F.

Oct 51

RUSS/Chemistry - Surface Layers

"Adsorption of Ions on Monomolecular Layers of Fatty Acids. 2. Formation of Bimolecular Films of Fatty Acids on Solutions of Silver Salts," M. A. Gerovich, R. I. Kaganovich, I. F. Reznik, Chair of Electrochemistry, Moscow State University M. V. Lomonosov.

"Zhur Fiz Khim" Vol XIV, No 10, pp 1198-1205.

Investigation of mechanical and electrical properties of films of palmitic, stearic, myristic acids, and cetyl alc on neutral soaps containing Ag ions showed: (1) Ag ions interact with fatty acid mols in surface layer, destroying monomol layer and forming bimol film. (2) Bimol film evidently consists of elementary coils of neutral soap each containing 2 mols of fatty acid salt. (3) Aliphatic alcs do not form bimol films on soaps containing Ag ions.

PA 194714

REZNIK, I.S.

LEVINSON, Nikolay Grigor'yevich [deceased]; GEYDYSH, S.S., inzh., retsenzent;
GINTSBURG, M.V., inzh., retsenzent; LUGOVOY, M.V., inzh., retsenzent;
REZNIK, I.S., inzh., retsenzent; TROYANOVSKIY, V.V., inzh., retsenzent;
TIMOFEYEVSKIY, T.P., inzh., red.; BARYKOVA, G.I., red.izd-va; MODEL',
B.I., tekhn.red.

[Mechanization of management control (management technology)]
Mekhanizatsia upravlencheskogo truda (orgatekhnika). Moskva,
Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry. Vol.1. 1958.
386 p. (MIRA 12:2)
(Automatic control) (Industrial management)

REZNIK, I. S.

AGALINA, M.S., inzh.; AKUTIN, T.K., inzh.; APRESOV, A.M., inzh.; ARISTOV,
S.S., kand. tekhn. nauk.; BELOSTOTSKIY, O.B., inzh.; BERLIN, A.Ye., inzh.;
BESSKIY, K.A., inzh.; ELYUM, A.M., inzh.; BRAUN, I.V., inzh.; BRODSKIY,
I.A., inzh.; BURAKAS, A.I., inzh.; VATNMAN, I.Z., inzh.; VARSHAVSKIY,
I.N., inzh.; VASIL'YEVA, A.A., inzh.; VORONIN, S.A., inzh.; VOYTSEKHOVSKIY,
L.K., inzh.; VRUBLEVSKIY, A.A., inzh.; GERSHMAN, S.G., inzh.;
GOLUBYATNIKOV, G.A., inzh.; GORLIN, M.Yu., inzh.; GRAMMATIKOV, A.N., inzh.;
DASHEVSKIY, A.P., inzh.; DIDEKOVSKIY, I.L., inzh.; DOBROVOL'SKIY, N.L., inzh.;
DROZDOV, P.F., kand. tekhn. nauk.; KOZLOVSKIY, A.A., inzh.; KIRILENKO,
V.G., inzh.; KOPELYANSKIY, G.D., kand. tekhn. nauk.; KORETSKIY, M.M., inzh.;
KUKHARCHUK, I.N., inzh.; KUCHER, M.G., inzh.; MERZLYAK, M.V., inzh.;
MIRONOV, V.V., inzh.; NOVITSKIY, G.V., inzh.; PADUN, N.M., inzh.;
PANKHAT'YEV, K.B., inzh.; PAREHOMENKO, V.I., kand. biol. nauk.; PINSKIY,
Ye.A., inzh.; PODLUBNYI, S.A., inzh.; PORAZHENKO, F.F., inzh.; PUZANOV,
I.G., inzh.; REDIN, I.P., inzh.; REZNIK, I.S., kand. tekhn. nauk.;
ROGOVSKIY, L.V., inzh.; RUDERMAN, A.G., inzh.; RYBAL'SKIY, V.I., inzh.;
SADOVNIKOV, I.S., inzh.; SEVER'YANOV, N.N., kand. tekhn. nauk.; SEMESHKO,
A.T., inzh.; SIMKIN, A.Kh., inzh.; SURDUTOVICH, I.N., inzh.; TROFIMOV,
V.I., inzh.; FEFER, M.M., inzh.; FIALKOVSKIY, A.M., inzh.; FRISHMAN,
M.S., inzh.; CHERESHNEV, V.A., inzh.; SHESTOV, B.S., inzh.; SHIFMAN,
M.I., inzh.; SHUMYATSKIY, A.F., inzh.; SHCHERBAKOV, V.I., inzh.;
STANCHENKO, I.K., otv. red.; LISHIN, G.L., inzh., red.; KRAVTSOV, Ye.P.,
inzh., red.; GRIGOR'YEV, G.V., red.; KAMINSKIY, D.N., red.; KRASOVSKIY,
I.P., red.; LEYTMAN, L.Z., red. [deceased]; GUREVICH, M.S., inzh., red.;
DANILEVSKIY, A.S., inzh., red.; DEMIN, A.M., inzh., red.; KAGANOV,
S.I., inzh., red.; KAUFMAN, B.N., kand. tekhn. nauk. red.; LISTOPADOV,
N.P., inzh., red.; MENDELEVICH, I.R., inzh., red. [deceased];
(continued on next card)

AGALINA, M.S.... (continued) Card 2.

PENTKOVSKIY, N.I., inzh., red.; ROZENBERG, B.M., inzh., red.; SLAVIN, D.S., inzh., red.; FEDOROV, M.P., inzh., red.; TSYMBAL, A.V., inzh., red.; SMIRNOV, L.V., red. izd-va.; PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L., tekhn. red.

[Mining ; an encyclopedic handbook] Gornoe delo; entsiklopedicheskii spravochnik. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po ugol'noi promyshl. Vol. 3. [Organization of planning; Construction of surface buildings and structures.] Organizatsiia proektirovaniia; Stroitel'stvo zdani i sooruzhenii na poverkhnosti shakht. 1958. 497 p. (MIRA 11:12)
(Mining engineering)
(Building)

14590. Importance of the anatomical peculiarities of the sacrum and the dural envelope in sacral anesthesia. I. S. Reznik and L. P. Bereko. Trud. Khabarovsk. med. Inst., 1953, 14, 88-94. Referat, Zh. Biol. Khim., 1953, Abstr. No. 88292. It was demonstrated on 104 adult corpses (50 men and 44 women) that the shape and size of the sacral aperture (SA) is difficult to determine during inspection. Two basic shapes of SA were observed: a long narrow and a short wide SA. Length 0.7-8.4 cm., width 1-3.2 cm., height 2-8 mm. In two cases it was completely grown together. The distance between the lower end of the cone of the dura mater and the edge of the SA is 5.0-5.5 cm. If 20-25 ml. of coloring matter (C) was injected through the SA into the spinal canal it may be observed in the epidural space of the sacral and lumbar section of the backbone. In one third of the cases C was observed to the level of Th₁₂-Th₁₃. Some of the C also washes round the spinal plexus and the sympathetic cord from both sides. Sacral anesthesia may be used just as effectively as peridural. (Russian) E. J. Evans

L 7807-66

ACC NR: AP5022960

SOURCE CODE: UR/0256/65/000/006/0041/0044

AUTHOR: Reznik, I. Ye. (Colonel, Candidate of military sciences)

ORG: None

TITLE: The determination of the probability of aerial target destruction

SOURCE: Vestnik protivovozdushnoy oborony, no. 6, 1965, 41-44

TOPIC TAGS: aerial target, air defense aircraft, interceptor aircraft, fighter combat training, pilot training, training aid/MiG-17 aircraft

ABSTRACT: One of the most important characteristics of the combat skill of an interceptor pilot is his ability to destroy an aerial target during his first attack at a maximum distance from the protected object. The best way to study the results is by means of photoshooting, the results of which were used for the establishment of nomograms which, in turn, may be used (after detailed analysis) for an increase of fire power efficiency. The basic ideas are applied to specific numerical examples (given shooting distance, target speed, etc.) for the case of attacking MiG-17 aircraft. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: PH, MS, AC / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1

REZNIK, I.Ye., kand. voyennykh nauk, polkovnik, voyennyy letchik pervogo
klassa; VORONOV, V.M., kapitan, voyennyy shturman pervogo klassa;
STEPANETS, V.S., kapitan, voyennyy shturman pervogo klassa;
VOLKOV, V.S., mayor, voyennyy shturman pervogo klassa; PAVLOV, G.V.,
polkovnik, voyennyy letchik pervogo klassa; DANILKO, S.N., podpolkovnik,
voyennyy shturman pervogo klassa

It is very important to improve the tactical training of flight
personnel. Mor. sbor. 48 no.6:44-53 Je '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

REZNIK, I.Ya.

Condition of hearing of workers in some noisy occupations at the
Lugansk Locomotive Works. Zhur. ush., nos. i gorl. bol. 19 no.5:
23-27 S.O '59. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Medsanchast' teplovozostroitel'nogo zavoda g. Luganska.
(HEARING) (NOISE)

REZNIK, I Ye.

Anesthesia following tonsillectomy. Vest.oto-rin. 20 no.5:130
S-O '68 (MIRA 11:12)

1. Iz 6-y gorodskoy bol'nitsy Voroshilovrgada
(TONSILS--SURGERY)
(NOVOCAINE)

REZNIK, I.Ye.

Prevention of hemorrhage following tonsillectomy. Zhur. ush., nos.
i gorl. bol. 21 no.1:78 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz otdeleniya bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa 6-y gorodskoy bol'nitsy
g. Luganska.

(TONSILS--SURGERY)

REZNIK, K., agronom

High potato yields. Nauka i pered. op. v sel'khoz 8 no.12:37-38
D '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Potatoes)

REZNIK, K.A.

Voltage-current characteristic of a p-n junction. Radiotekhnika
19 no.7:76-77 J1 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

REZNIK, K.A.

Statistical expression of the characteristics and parameters
of two-electrode tubes. Radiotekhnika 17 no.10:54-61 0 '62.
(MIRA 15:9)

(Diodes)
(Electron tubes)

REZNIK, K.D.

White Russian S.S.R. Nauka i pered. op. v sel'khoz. 7 no.11:12-13 N
'57. (MLRA 10:11)

1. Glavnyy metodist pavil'ona "Belorusskaya SSR" Vsesoyuznoy sel'-
skokhozyaystvennoy vystavki.
(White Russia--Agriculture)

REZNIK, K.I.

REZNIK, K.I.; USHERENKO, M.P.; BARANOVSKIY, M., redaktor; TRUKHANOVA, A.,
tekhnicheskii redaktor

[New developments in the technology of pattern making; work practices
of the pattern-making shop at the Minsk Tractor Plant]] Novoe v
tekhnologii izgotovleniya model'noi osnastki. (Iz opyta raboty model'-
nogo tsekha Minskogo traktornogo zavoda). Minsk, Gos. izd-vo BSSR,
1954. 28 p. (MLRA 8:4)
(Patternmaking)

REZNIK, L.

Consultation. Neftianik 6 no.5:33 My '61.
(Insurance, Social)

(MIRA 14:5)

REZNIK, L.

Right to advantageous pension provision. Neftianik 6
no. 29 F '61.

(MIRA 14:10)

(Petroleum workers--Pensions and salaries)

REZNIK, L.

Sanitariums and rest homes for petroleum workers. Neftianik 6
no.8:27 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Labor rest homes)

REZNIK, L.....

Replies to the inquiries on labor legislation and social security.
Neftianik 7 no.4:30 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Petroleum workers) (Labor laws and legislation)

REZNIK, L.

We answer reader' questions. Neftianik 7 no.7:32-34 JI '62.

(MIRA 16:3)

(Employers' liability)

REZNIK, L., podpolkovnik

Work on a fire-control instrument while shooting at a moving
target. Voen. vest. 43 no.9:70-71 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

(Fire control (Gunnery))

REZNIK, L.

Forty years after the decree on social insurance. Neftianik 7
no.1:24 Ja. '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Insurance, Social)

KAFITIN, I.; REZNIK, I.

Trade union life. Refstianik 6 no.10:24-25 0 '61.

(MIRA 14:10)

(Petroleum workers)

RIKMAN, V. A.; REZNIK, L. A.; GRISHPUN, L. V.

Turntable for transporting mine cars from two cages to the
dumper and back. Gor. zhur. no.10:76 0 '62.

(MIRA 15:10)

(Mine railroads--Cars)

REZNIK, L.B.; KOVALENKO, P.N.

Microcoulometric determination of the number of electrons
involved in the reduction of tungstate and vanadate ions on
a mercury dropping electrode. Ukr. khim. zhur. 30 no.1:
28-31 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet.

KOVALENKO, P.N.; REZNIK, L.B.

Reply to the letters by A.K. Babko and V.A. Leitsin on the article by P.N. Kovalenko and L.B. Reznik "Determination of pH of the beginning of dissolution and of the activity product of germanium (IV) hydroxide." Izv.vys.uch.zav.; khim.i khim.tekh. 5 no.4:681-684 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Germanium oxide) (Solubility)
(Hydrogen-ion concentration)
(Babko, A.K.) (Leitsin, V.A.)

BEZNIK, I.B.; KOVALENKO, P.N.

Polarographic determination of the pH of the beginning of dissolution and the calculation of the product of activities of tungstic and vanadic acids. Ukr.khim.zhur. 30 no.5:514-520 '64.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet.

KOVALENKO, P.N.; REZNIK, L.B.

Determination of the pH at the beginning of the dissolution, and of the activity product of germanium (IV) hydroxide. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; khim. i khim. tekhn. 4 no. 2:193-198 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Rostovskiy-na Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet. Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii.

(Germanium hydroxide)

LEVIN, L.B.: Prib. khim., 1964.

Mechanism of electrode reaction in the reduction of molybdenum
(VI) on a dropping mercury electrode. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.6:
1835-1837 1964. (NIRA 18:3)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet.

REZNIK, L.G., SEMIKIN, V.I.

Measuring gas pressure in the coal bed "Zamechatel'nyi" at
Karaganda Basin mine no.19, Izv.AN Kazakh.SSR.Ser.gor.dela. met.
i stroimat. no.11:123-129 '56. (MIRA 10:1)
(Karaganda Basin--Mine gases) (Pressure gauges)

NEZDATNYI, S.M.; GURKEVSKIY, G.M.; ROTSSEL', V.I.; MARKOV, S.A.; REZNIK, L.L.

Rubber expansion pieces for pipelines. Suggested by S.M.Nezdatnyi,
G.M.Gurkevskii, V.I.Rotsel', S.A.Markov, L.L.Reznik. Rats. i izobr.
predl. v stroi. no.15:74-75 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Po materialam Tekhnicheskogo upravleniya Ministerstva stroitel'stva
USSR.

(Pipe fittings)

L 49042-15 EEC(b)-2/EWA(z)/EWI(1)/EWI(m)/EWP(b)/I/EWP(t) P1-4 IJP(c) GG/JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP5006885

S/0181/65/007/003/0802/0810

AUTHOR: Geguzin, Ya. Ye.; Solunskiy, V. I.; Reznik, L. M.

TITLE: On the phenomenon of "vacancy breakdown" during mutual diffusion in alkali-halide single crystals

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 3, 1965, 802-810

TOPIC TAGS: alkali halide, single crystal, mutual diffusion, diffusion porosity, vacancy breakdown

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier experiments on the mutual diffusion in alkali-halide single crystals (Kristallografiya v. 9, 248, 1964) and presents the results of an investigation of the influence of an external electric field on the mechanism and kinetics of occurrence of diffusion porosity in connection with the dislocation structure of real crystals. The systems investigated were KCl-KBr and NaCl-NaBr. The preparation of the samples and the test procedure are described. The studies of the mutual diffusion in these systems have shown that chains of pores are initiated in the diffusion zone and can develop with preferred orientation along the applied field. In samples with the contact made along the (100) plane needle-like pores were produced perpendicular to the plane of the contact

Card 1/2

L 49049-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5006885

(i.e., parallel to the field). The lengths of the needles varied in different sections of the diffusion zone. When the samples were in contact along the (110) plane, the type of pore structure depended on the field applied. A phenomenological description of this phenomenon, called "vacancy breakdown," is proposed to explain this phenomenon. A similarity is found between the formation of the pore chains and the arrangement of nuclei of electric breakdown in crystals. A distinguishing feature of the kinetics of this process is that repeated heating and cooling cycles do not cause lengthening of already existing chains, although new chains are produced. Orig. art. has: 9 figures and 5 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A. M. Gor'kogo (Khar'kov State University)

SUBMITTED: 05Sep64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS

NR REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2 CC

BABAYAN, A.L.; REZNIK, L.Sh.

Trade union life. Neftianik 7 no.5:23-24 My '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Petroleum industry) (Petroleum chemicals)

1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS										3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<i>BC</i> <i>Corrosion of apparatus in the leather industry.</i> <i>Y. Ruzhik and V. T. Monomov (Ovied. Tekh. Kosh.</i> <i>Proiz., 1952, No. 2, 46-47).--Experiments with Cu</i> <i>plates in aq. KOH or Na₂CO₃ or above Na₂CO₃ solution</i> <i>show that corrosion is greatest at pH 1.5-3.5 and</i> <i>depends also on concn. and temp. Dissolved Cu affects</i> <i>tanning and diffusion properties.</i> <i>Cu. Ans.</i>										<i>B-II-9</i>									
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
COMMON ELEMENTS										COMMON VARIANTS INDEX									
COMMON ELEMENTS										COMMON VARIANTS INDEX									

DYPTAN, N.; REZNIK, L., inzh.; PODOL'SKIY, M.

Readers' letters. Avt.transp. 35 no.9:27 S '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1.Avtotransportnaya kontora Stroitel'nogo tresta, Khabarovsk
(for Dyptan). 2.Nachal'nik Borodulikhinskoy avtobazy (for
Podol'skiy).

(Transportation, Automotive)

Negative photoconductivity in...

S/058/62/000/007/045/058
A061/A101

the spectral dependence of absorption was measured in the near infrared (up to 2.5 μ).

JB

V. Sidorov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

BA 29

The sulfite-cellulose extract No. 5 prepared by the Central Leather Research Institute. L. Ya. Reznik. *Otdelenie Tekhniki: Koshoburnoe Proizvodstvo* 1932, No. 11-12, 50-3.—The av. characteristics of the dry ext. are: Total dry residue 80.51, insol. substances none, tannides 30.51, ash 14.60. This ext., when used for tanning leather, yielded satisfactory results, but the tanned leather needed an additional treatment with 2-3% of vegetable tannides. The ext., when diluted, has on

2.6-3.3. Calcns. for the preparation of tanning solns. are given. A A Ruchelinsk

ASAC METALLOGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

21

Sulfite cellulose tanning extracts. *L. Ya. Kozlovskiy*.
Russ. 37,707, July 31, 1934. NH_3 , $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$, and
 NH_4HSO_4 are introduced into heated sulfite soln. and the
product is evapd. to the consistency of dry ext.

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA 29

Sulfite cellulose tanning extracts L. Ya. Reznik and M. I. Khaduk. Russ. 37,786, July 31, 1931. Sulfite cellulose solns. are prepd. by introducing NH_3 and Na_2SO_3 into the heated sulfite soln., and cong. to a solid consistency.

ASS. ALK. METALLOGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

29

Sulfite cellulose extract. L. Ya. Reznik. Russ. 47, 708, July 31, 1944. The sulfite cellulose soln. is treated, before concn., with NH_3 and acid salts of Cr, Al or of Fe and NH_3 .

ASA 514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Core compound. L. Ya. Reznik. Russ. 53,421, July 31, 1938. The compd. contains phenol and naphthol pitches that have been washed, dried and powdered.

13

Bonding molding and core mixes. L. Ya. Reznik.
U.S.S.R. 67,413, Dec. 31, 1948. An aq. emulsion of
peat pitch obtained in distn. of primary peat tars is used
as bonding agent for molding and core mixes.
M. Hosh

COMMON ELEMENTS

OPEN

WATERGAS

ASH-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

1ST AND 2ND GRIDS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

101 AND 4TH INDEX

28

✓ Sulfite cellulose tanning extracts. L. Ya. Reznik and M. I. Khadink. Russ. 37,703, July 31, 1934. Sulfite cellulose solns. are prepd. by introducing NH_3 and Na_2SO_3 into the heated sulfite soln., and concg. to a solid consistency.

ASH 51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

101 AND 4TH INDEX

CA 28

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Sulfite cellulose tanning extracts. I. Ya. Reznik.
 Russ. 37,797, July 31, 1934. NH_4 , $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$, NH_4HSO_4
 NH_4HSO_4 are introduced into heated sulfite soln. and the
 product is evapd. to the consistency of dry ext.

ASH - S.E.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SECTION 1

SECTION 2

SECTION 3

SECTION 4

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SECTION 6

SECTION 7

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SECTION 100

CA

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

28

Sulfite cellulose extract. L. Ya. Reznik. Russ. 37.
28, July 31, 1934. The sulfite cellulose soln. is treated,
before concn., with NH_3 and acid salts of Cr, Al or of Fe
and NH_3 .

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX

Corrosion of apparatus (in the leather industry) and the sulfite cellulose extract
 "TzNIKP No. 6." L. Ya. Reznik and V. T. Morgunov. *Okladenie Tekhniki: Kozhobuivoe Proizvodstvo* 1932, No. 2, 46-7. Expts. were carried out with Cu plates (1) suspended in a soln. of KOH, (2) suspended in a soln. of Na_2CO_3 , and (3) suspended in the vapor above a soln. of Na_2CO_3 . The flasks were charged with 700 cc. of a tanning ext. of 5.4% B6. The heating was carried out for 72 hrs. In spite of the decrease of the p_{H} with the duration of the expts. concordant results were obtained. Thus in (1) at an initial p_{H} of 5.7, 10.6 g. per sq. m. and for p_{H} 5.7, 8.74 g. per sq. m. of metal were dissolved, corresponding to pit factors of 0.0118 and 0.0097, resp. In (2) at p_{H} 2.7 the loss was 30.0 g. per sq. m., at p_{H} 3.9, 8 g. per sq. m. (pit factors 0.033 and 0.030, resp.). In (3) at p_{H} 2.7 the loss was 22.0 g. per sq. m. and at p_{H} 5.7, 2 g. per sq. m. In these expts. carried out with a p_{H} which decreased at the end of the expt. as well as in expts. carried out with a const. p_{H} the velocity of soln. is proportional to the acidity, i. e., the higher the acidity the more metal is dissolved. The highest corrosion is observed for a p_{H} of 1.5-3.5, and the degree of corrosion is dependent on the concn., temp., final and initial p_{H} . The metal dissolved by corrosive action reacts with the ext. and affects its tanning and diffusion properties. A. A. Boetlingk

ASH 514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Core and mold oil. L. Ya. Koznik. Russ. 74,408, Jan. 31, 1937. The residue from the distn. of alc. from fermented sulfite cellulose lye is treated, while still boiling, with an alkali metal carbonate at p_H up to 9.5, filtered, and the filtrate concd. to 20-35 Be.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																										PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
<i>ca</i> Molds and cores. B. V. Maksimov and L. Ya. Reznik. Russ. 50,407, Jan. 31, 1947. For molds and cores a binder is composed of phenol and naphthol pitch in combination with bases -lime, caustics, etc.																																																			
ASH 31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																																																			

15012

S/139/62/000/006/023/032
E039/E435

17

26.1420

AUTHORS: Korsunskiy, M.I., Reznik, M.B., Truten', R.M.
TITLE: Possible method of measuring the concentration of ions
formed by hydroionization
PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Fizika, no.6,
1962, 152-156

TEXT: A stream of ions is injected with a velocity u inside a metallic cylinder to which they transfer their charge and change the potential v of the cylinder. The rate of change of v is determined by means of an electrometer. A simple method is developed for determining the mass spectrum of heavy negative ions and the total quantity of light ions in the flow from a hydro-ionizer of the Mikulin type. It is shown that there are negative ions with masses from 10^{-15} to 10^{-14} g on unit charge and that the mass spectrum is linear over this range. A method is also developed for determining the ratio of the numbers of positive and negative charges $Z = N_+/N_-$ from the limiting value of the potential curve and the mass spectrum, and verified by measurements on the rate of discharge of a metal sphere (10 cm dia) when placed

Card 1/2

Possible method of measuring ...

S/139/62/000/006/023/032
E039/E435

in the stream of ions. A comparison of the rates of discharge of the sphere when charged positively and negatively gives a value of the ratio Z which agrees to within 10% of the value obtained from the mass spectrum. There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni
V.I.Lenina (Khar'kov Polytechnic Institute imeni
V.I.Lenin)

SUBMITTED: June 7, 1961

Card 2/2

TRUFANOVA, Aleksandra Ivanovna; REZNIK, Mikhail Borisovich; TUPIKOV,
A.I., red.; PULIN, L.I., tekhn. red.

[Extending the life of metals] Prodlenie zhizni metalls. Tula,
Tul'skoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 110 p. (MIRA 14:5)
(Corrosion and anticorrosives) (Protective coatings)

KOROBKO, M.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; INOSOV, V.L., red.;
OLEPPIR, F.F., red.; REZNIK, M.G., red.; PECHUK, V.I.,
red.; SHUMILOV, K.A., red.; PAVLENKO, V.N., red.

[Complete automation in steelmaking] Kompleksnaia avto-
matizatsiia proizvodstva stali. Kiev, In-t tekhn. in-
formatsii, 1963. 198 p.
(MIRA 18:6)

1. Ukraine. Gosudarstvennaya planovaya komissiya. Institut
avtomatiki.

REZNIK, M.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; EYDEL'MAN, Ye.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk

Study of low-temperature oxidation of coals. Sbor. DonUGI
no.25:96-121 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Coal) (Oxidation)

S/261/62/000/004/001/002
1006/1206

AUTHOR: Reznik, M. G.

TITLE: Application of explosion theory to the problem of ignition of oil deposits in ducts of compressor installations

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, otdel'nyy vypusk. 34. Kompresory i kholodil'naya tekhnika, no. 4, 1962, 6, abstract 34.4.48. "Tr. Donetsk. industr. in-ta", v. 38, 1960, 91-102

TEXT: Starting from deduced analytical relations, the character and degree of influence of various factors on the ignition of oil deposits are elucidated. Measures for preventing ignition and explosion in compressor installations are outlined.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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S/124/62/000/001/024/046
D237/D304

/1. 6000

AUTHOR:

Reznik, M. G.

TITLE:

Influence of diffusion on the effective velocity of irreversible heterogeneous processes occurring under isothermal conditions

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, no. 1, 1962, 82, abstract 1B580 (Tr. Donetsk. industr. in-ta, 1960, 23, 59-70)

TEXT: The theoretical approach is used in studying thermal disintegration of solid fuel with diffusion-kinetic description of the process. Diffusion and kinetic equations for the 1st order reaction are solved simultaneously under a series of simplifying assumptions. The aim is to find concentration distribution of volatile products $C(p, \tau)$ inside the particles of solid fuel, assuming constant coefficients of diffusion and initial absence of gaseous phase inside the particles. The equations

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are constructed for the inner ($\rho < R$) and outer ($\rho > R$) problems, when the particle is a sphere of radius R kept at constant temperature. The case considered to be the most interesting is the one when concentration of gaseous products on the surface of the particle is equal to zero, and the solution is sought for its equation

$$\frac{\partial c(\rho, \tau)}{\partial \tau} = D \left[\frac{\partial^2 c(\rho, \tau)}{\partial \rho^2} + \frac{2}{\rho} \frac{\partial c(\rho, \tau)}{\partial \rho} \right] + k_1 e^{-k_2 \tau}, \quad (1) \quad \checkmark$$

where D --effective coefficient of diffusion, ρ --a coordinate, τ --time, k_1 and k_2 --velocity constants of the reaction. The solution of Eq. (1) is obtained by means of Laplace transformation with boundary conditions $c(\rho, 0) = 0$; $\partial c(0, \tau)/\partial \rho = 0$;

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$C(R, \tau) = 0$; and

$$C(\rho, \tau) = x - \frac{A}{\beta} \left[1 - \frac{R \sin Bi \frac{\rho}{R}}{\sin Bi} e^{-k_2 \tau} + \right.$$

$$\left. + \frac{R}{\rho} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{2 \sin \mu_n \frac{\rho}{R}}{\mu_n \left[1 - \left(\frac{\mu_n}{Bi} \right)^2 \right]} \exp(-\mu_n^2 \tau_0) \right], \quad (2)$$

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Influence of diffusion...

where x --amount of gaseous products obtained, A --initial mass of reacting substance per unit volume, β --stoichiometric coefficient,

$$Bi = R \sqrt{\frac{k_2}{D}}, \quad F_0 = \frac{k_2 \tau}{Bi}, \quad \mu_n^2 = -s_n \frac{R^2}{D},$$

s_n --roots of the equation $s(s + k_2) \sinh aR = 0$, $a = \sqrt{s/D}$. ✓

Solution (2) is investigated in the region of low and high values of the criterium Bi . It was found that the region $Bi < 0.18$ is a kinetic region, while the region $Bi > 0.18$ could be called an inner diffusive. It is deduced that the process is determined by the relation of kinetic and diffusion constant to the size of reacting particle. Accumulation of gases or vapors inside the particle when the process occurs in the diffusive region may

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MAGDESIYEV, Anatoliy Sergeyevich; REZNIK, Mikhail Meylikhovich;
MATLIN, I.I., red.; SRIENIS, N.V., tekhn. red.

[Indicators of search radar stations] Indikatory obzornykh
radiolokatsionnykh stantsii. Moskva, Voenizdat, 1963. 125 p.
(MIRA 17:1)

(Radar)

REZNIK, M.V.; KORSUNSKIY, M.I.

Diffusion of mercury atoms into selenium. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; fiz.
no.3:107-111 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut im. V.I.Lenina.
(Mercury) (Selenium) (Diffusion)

24.7700

65957

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal Fizika, 1959, Nr 4, p 172 (USSR) SOV/58-59-4-8591

AUTHORS: Pastushuk, N.S., Litvinova, L.B., Reznik, M.V., Korsunskiy, M.I.

TITLE: Negative Photoconductivity ^{1/} in Thin Films ^{2/} of Selenium ^{1/} With Admixtures of Tellurium

PERIODICAL: Tr. Khar'kovsk. politekhn. in-ta, 1958, Vol 14, pp 111 - 115

ABSTRACT: Having obtained thin films of amorphous Se with an admixture of Te 10^{-5} cm thick by means of evaporation and condensation onto glass backings in a vacuum, the authors then activated them through the action of Hg vapors; whereupon they observed simultaneously positive and negative photoconductivity phenomena in these films. A steady value of light conductivity was established in the presence of dispersed daylight in the course of 15 - 20 minutes, while the relaxation time of the negative photoconductivity turned out to be 12 - 16 hours. (Khar'kovsk. politekhnich. in-t, USSR).

P.A.P.

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